Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

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NATIONAL HAS A HOUSEWARMING

New Washington Home Opened With Prominent Women in Receiving Line

Distinguished members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association from all over the country gathered at the Association's new Washington home on Saturday evening, Dec. 9, for the housewarming ceremony. Cabinet women met social workers, wives of Senators and Supreme Court Justices at the "National Suffrage Club," as it is called. There was dancing and grape juice punch.

The house had its capacity taxed by more than 1,000 women and some hundreds of men guests.

Miss Heloise Meyer of Lenox, Mass., sister of ex-Secretary of the Navy, George von L. Meyer, was chairman of the committee on arrangements, and in the receiving line with Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, chairman of the reception committee, were Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War; Mrs. David F. Houston, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture; Mrs. Louis D. Brandeis, Mrs. Adolph Miller, Mrs. Harriet Blaine Beale, daughter of James G. Blaine; Mrs. Leigh Hunt, Mrs. Frederick Brooke, Mrs. Glendower Evans and Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, first vice-president of the National Association.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt went to Washington for the occasion, and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, while unable to be there, will preside later at the dedication of the Susan B. Anthony memorial room.

TEACHERS DEMAND ENFRANCHISEMENT

Convention in Buffalo Declares Its Interests Are Not Represented in Government

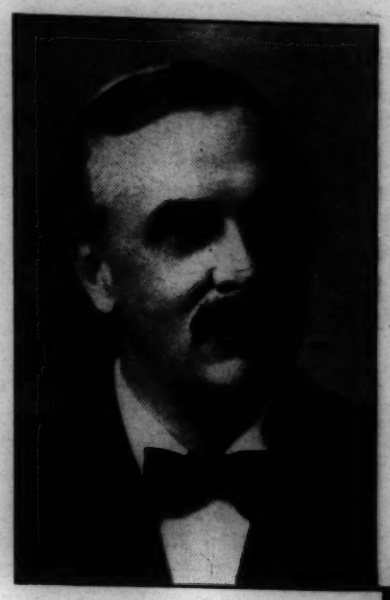
By a vote of 100 to 30, the New York State Teachers' Association in convention assembled in the city of Buffalo, Nov. 27-29, went on record in favor of woman suffrage.

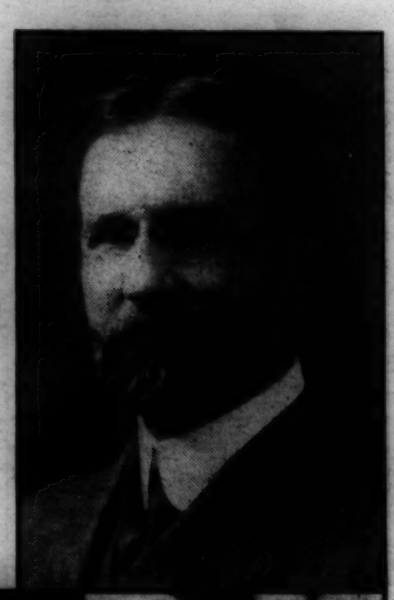
Petitions from teachers all over the State were poured into the convention asking that such a resolution be passed on the ground that "a large proportion of the teaching profession is unenfranchised and its interests are therefore not represented."

Within a few hours one of the kindergartners of Utica obtained signatures to this petition from 108 teachers, one-quarter of the entire teaching force of the city. This was typical of the State, which sent up 2,000 signatures to this petition.

A bill was introduced into the House on Dec. 4 by Representative Steenerson, of Minnesota, to make women eligible as rural carriers. The post office department has ruled that they are not eligible.

At the Front in Washington





Sponsors for the Federal Amendment: Representative John E. Raker of California and Senator George Sutherland of Utah

Members of the Suffrage Lobby: Miss Heloise Meyer, Mrs. Walter McNabb Miller, Mrs. Guilford Dudley and Children, and Mrs. Frank M. Roessing

WOMAN MAY BE RAILROAD HEAD

Mississippi's Wealthiest Man Leaves Property to Wife and Enterprising Daughter

It is not at all improbable that the next president of the Gulf and Ship Island railroad, a southern carrier, may be a woman.

A dispatch of Dec. 8 from Jackson, Miss., says that the death of Captain J. T. Jones, the wealthiest man in the State, leaves his entire property, estimated at $35,000,000, to his wife and daughter.

During the last few months Miss Grace Jones has been conducting her father's business interests, including the operation of the railroad. When the employes went on a strike she took personal charge, and it was largely through her influence that they were induced to go back to work.

Bryan Formally Urges Party To Back Suffrage Amendment

At Great Democratic Dinner in His Honor at Capital, Commoner Declares Suffrage Should Be Made Issue and Favors National Action

William Jennings Bryan, at a dinner given in his honor Dec. 6 in Washington, by more than three hundred Democrats, many of them of national prominence, formally advocated the adoption of a Federal suffrage amendment as a national issue by the Democratic Party.

On the previous day, Mrs. Bryan agreed to assist the National Woman Suffrage Association at the capital in its big drive for the amendment.

The dinner was a remarkable tribute to Mr. Bryan. President Wilson, who was unable to be present, sent a letter to be read by the toastmaster. The President wrote:

"Will you not be kind enough to convey my very cordial greetings to Mr. Bryan and to those who are assembled to do him honor at the dinner on Wednesday evening? In the recent campaign no one rendered more unselfish service than Mr. Bryan, and I am happy to know that this dinner expresses the genuine admiration of all Democrats for him. May I not by this means convey to him my warmest congratulations and best wishes for his continued health and happiness?"

Mr. Bryan outlined the reforms to which he hopes to commit the Democratic party and which he deems possible of accomplishment within the next four years. The four issues which he proposed were nation-wide prohibition, women suffrage by Federal amendment, election of the President by direct popular vote and changes to make the Constitution more easily amendable.

With regard to a Federal suffrage amendment he said:

"Equal suffrage was the one question upon which all parties were agreed in the last campaign, their differences relating only to the method of securing the re-

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CABINET WIVES HELP BIG DRIVE

Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Bryan and Mrs. Houston Will Work for Federal Amendment

The big drive on Congress to be managed by the National American Woman Suffrage Association has gained several new recruits among women whose husbands are very close to the administration.

Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, who arrived in Washington Dec. 6; Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, and Mrs. David F. Houston, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture, have all agreed to aid in the campaign at the capital for nation-wide equal suffrage.

Mrs. Bryan, in an enthusiastic letter to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, declared suffrage to be a dominant issue this year, and promised to spend much of her time while in Washington this winter in helping to win over recalcitrant Senators and Representatives.

Mrs. W. Y. Morgan of Hutchinson, Kan., president of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association, and two newly appointed "Congressional Aides," Mrs. Everett Colby and Mrs. Philip McKim Garrison, both of Llewelyn Park, West Orange, N. J., are among the other recent additions to the imposing gathering of women who are backing the demand for a Federal amendment in Washington.

NO HIGH COSTS IN "FREE" AUSTRALIA

New South Wales Commissioner Says Government Fixes Profits for Producer and Retailer

In Australia, where women have had full suffrage since 1902, there is an adequate system of food control, according to Patrick E. Quinn, government commissioner for New South Wales, who is in America just now.

Said Mr. Quinn: "Every Monday morning the prevailing prices for staples are announced by the government. We provide a reasonable profit for the producer, one for the wholesaler and one for the retailer, and yet sell at half and less than half of what you pay here. In Australia we believe that a government which cannot control prices for the benefit of its people is not living up to its obligation as a democracy."

Official figures as reported by the Montana State board show that for the office of superintendent of public instruction Miss May Trumper, Republican, received 77,940 votes and Miss Teresa C. O'Donnell, Democrat, polled 61,779 votes. The two remaining candidates, one of whom was a woman, had less than 12,000 each.

OUT WEST

By Hazel Buck Ewing

(With Apologies to Robert Louis Stevenson)

Out West we women have the right
Of equal suffrage day and night,
But in the East the other way,
We have no vote,—but we must pay.

We pay full federal tax, and see
Unlearned youth and aliens free
Go marching past us down the street
To vote it. Is that justice meet?

And does it not seem hard to you
That only men of every hue
Should vote away the funds we pay—
When we should like a word to say?

AN APT ANTI ALLITERATION

Aggressive antis are abroad attracting attention and anticipating an admiring audience. Advance antiquated arguments, abuse admirable articles and attack Anthony Amendment.

Antis astonish audience; and an amendment advocate arises, ably answering arguments and advises antis: "All alcohol advocates are artfully allied against amendment." "Antis at abodes are admirable — antis arguing abroad actually assist amendment and all advanced action!"

Audience applauds and antis, alarmed and agitated, abruptly arise and abdicate and arrive at abodes, abject, aweary and abased.

VOTES AFTER 50 YEARS' WAITING

Mrs. Ames, Missouri Pioneer Suffragist, Returned to Illinois to Fulfill Her Desire

Half a century is a long time to wait for the fulfillment of a desire, but that is how long Mrs. Lucy V. Semple Ames, of Elsah, Ill., waited to cast a vote.

"Mrs. Ames, now in her eightieth year, was one of the pioneer suffragists of Missouri," says the Missouri Woman, "and with Mrs. Beverly Allen, helped to disseminate in St. Louis the new and at that time much ridiculed idea of the right and duty and propriety of women having a voice in the government of the country.

"She is a daughter of General James Semple, one of Illinois' illustrious men, and was born and brought up in that State, only coming to Missouri at the time of her marriage.

"In order to enjoy the privileges of the franchise in the State of Illinois, she decided to resume her early citizenship and accordingly moved to her country estate, Notchcliff, in Jersey County, on the Mississippi River.

"On the morning of Nov. 7, Mrs. Ames drove to the little village of Elsah, which her father had founded in the early forties, and there, in the town hall, she cast her first vote. It was a milestone in her life and in that of her contemporaries which marked the tremendous change from the viewpoint of the time of her youth to the acceptance of woman's enfranchisement as a matter of course."

What California Women Have Done With the Vote

By Mary Roberts Coolidge, Ph. D., in The Wellesley College Alumnae Quarterly

The most important thing that the women of California have done has been to raise the level of suffrage itself. And they are doing it in a very natural, inconspicuous and dignified way. In 1911, when they first had an opportunity to vote, women registered as a matter of conscience, rather than to support one party or another as men generally do. As a class they have shown themselves essentially non-partisan and far more interested in causes—issues—than in particular candidates or parties. Their feminine intuitions make them keenly alive to the dangers of machine politics and they are more and more the despair of politicians who wish to herd the voters ignorantly to the polls. California women during the past four years have been quietly studying the political issues on which they have to vote. They have invited to come before them State and local candidates in order to take their measure. They are quick to feel the untrustworthiness of candidates who try to hypnotize the voter with loud oratory and who dodge straight answers to questions. This accuracy of judgment may perhaps be due to the feminine experience with naughty boys and evasive menfolk—whatever the cause, it is one of the surprising results of woman suffrage in this State.

The non-partisan Forum provided by women's clubs and civic leagues is greatly appreciated by the candidates themselves as a means of reaching the mass of uncommitted voters outside their own party. The participation of women in such meetings has definitely raised the tone of political campaigns; for women dislike attacks upon candidates and despise the word "buncombe" which is the usual stock of the second-rate politician; and they are suspicious of his sweeping pre-election promises. Nor will the feminine voters support men whose private record is crooked or indecent—an attitude which is compelling the party managers to put up better candidates.

It is a significant fact that the women demand clear issues and, when they understand them, generally vote ahead of their registration; but rather than be befogged into voting wrong they will stay away from the polls entirely. This is the explanation of many contradictory figures which have been published by friends and foes of suffrage with regard to the behavior of women at the polls.

In their first encounter with the Legislature in 1913, they showed remarkably good sense in the way in which they brought their politicial power to bear. Instead of demanding impossible things, the larger women's organizations—the W. C. T. U., the Federated Clubs, the California Civic League and the Juvenile Protective Association—got behind a few measures important to the welfare of women and children, and let pass by them thousands of other bills whose supporters clamored to secure the "woman vote." They sent a delegate council to watch the legislative session but did no lobbying whatever. Every legislator had already heard from the women of his home district what bills they expected him to support and if he shirked the fulfillment of his duty, he heard at once from the women of his home district who were kept informed by the watchers at the council. As a result the three measures endorsed by more than 50,000 organized women, i. e., equal guardianship of children, a detention home for girls carrying a $200,000 appropriation, and the (Iowa) Red Light Abatement law were passed by large majorities in both houses—the latter, in spite of tremendous opposition on the part of the liquor and vice interests.

At the Legislature of 1915 the Women's Council endorsed five measures of which four were passed: i. e., birth registration; an amendment to the child labor bill raising the age limit, regulating street trades and prohibiting children under sixteen from working in certain dangerous industries; a compulsory education bill keeping children under sixteen in school until they have at least passed the eighth grade; and a home teachers' bill which permits school districts to employ a teacher to go into the homes to teach the English language, sanitation, domestic science, citizenship, etc. The only bill endorsed by the Women's Council which did not pass was one making it mandatory to put women on all juries in which a woman or a child is a defendant.

Women in California evidently do not care much to hold office. At the last State election out of 700 candidates for office only 20 were women and 14 of these were on the prohibition or the Socialist ticket. A few are being elected to school boards and to county and municipal offices, but as a rule it is difficult to find a woman who will run for office. Nor will women at large support a woman candidate just because she is a woman—they want her to be more competent, if anything, than the men who oppose her and if she is, they give her an enthusiastic support.

Throughout the country districts women register and vote in about the same proportions as men, except when some moral issue arises, when they invariably vote more heavily. In the two large college towns, Berkeley and Palo Alto, they outregister and outvote the men as a rule. There has been an attempt on the part of anti-suffragists to make it appear that women in San Francisco, particularly, were slow to register and loth to vote. The fact is that there are on the average 130 men to 100 women in the population of San Francisco and women therefore should be considerably less than half of the voting adults. At the last mayoralty election the women unquestionably re-elected the incumbent as against the notorious Eugene Schmitz who tried "to come back." In this election the women of the best residence districts registered and voted in the proportion of 42 to 44 per cent., while in the down-town, tenderloin and dance hall regions they constituted only 27 per cent. of the total registration.

It must be remembered that San Francisco gave a heavy vote against woman suffrage five years ago and Oakland a somewhat lighter one, because of the heavy vote of the owners, promoters and hangers-on of saloon, cafe, and "red light" property and the "open-town" class in general. With such a preponderance of men in the population and with such a concentration of the lawless interests, the women's vote can as yet make little apparent effect, but it is greatly to their credit that the women have not been wholly discouraged from registering and voting.

In Los Angeles, on the other hand, where the sexes are more equally apportioned; where there has not been any segregated or open vice district for about seven years, and where the vote in 1911 was in favor of woman suffrage, the woman's vote has accomplished a very great deal in supporting clean municipal government and in promoting advanced measures of public welfare, in which they take a very active part.

In politics women display a surprising combination of idealism and practicability; they want clean, competent representatives and clear issues but they are also interested in efficiency of election machinery. They have taken an active interest in new-charter movements in several cities and in reforming the slovenly and complicated methods of voting in local precincts. In the very difficult mayoralty election in San Francisco in 1914 they constituted about one-third of the election officers who, on account of the length of the ballot, were obliged to serve from 18 to 24 hours. They stood this test well and as voters, it is generally acknowledged, they acted more quickly and spoiled fewer ballots than men.

In California it is the solid, earnest, domestic, middle-class women who are chiefly interested in voting and in civic and political questions. Never before in the history of the world, probably, has a body of newly enfranchised persons set out to exercise their power on the basis of knowledge rather than of party affiliation. This new attitude toward citizenship has rapidly widened the outlook of homekeeping women and at the same time has provided a bond of common interest for all the members of the family. Father, mother, and children, especially as election time approaches, talk of candidates and issues. Schoolboys, so far from scorning their mother's opinions, quote them. The most unexpected result of woman suffrage, perhaps, is the unifying effect it has had upon the family. Women vote not only as intelligently but even more conscientiously than men; and are getting thereby a re-education which enables them to keep up with their children and their husbands, intellectually. They have raised and, because of their more unworldly aims, they will continue to raise, the whole level of voting citizenship. The proof of suffrage, whether exercised by men or women, is after all in the voting; and so far women have shown themselves as keen as the rank and file of men.

OPPOSED BALLOT FOR WORKINGMEN

Minister in 1840 Said They Would Neglect Their Vocations if They Voted

By E. T. Dana

The anti-suffrage argument that if women were given the vote they would neglect their vocation in life (i. e., children and the home) is indeed time-honored or rather dishonored. During the Chartist movement in England, which advocated, among other electoral reforms, manhood suffrage, the same anti-suffrage argument was used against votes for workingmen. I quote from "Chartism Unmasked," a book issued in 1840 by the Rev. E. Jenkins. "What would you gain by universal suffrage?" (Women, of course, were not in the universe). "I am certain that you would gain nothing but universal confusion, universal setting of workmen against each other. . . . All workmen would then become politicians—they would *neglect their vocations in life*—spend their time, their strength, their talents in what would increase their poverty. . . . The famous Chartist doctrine of equality is diametrically opposed to nature and the word of God."

(The italics are mine). Workingmen should not vote. Their place is in the industry!

DR. SHAW TALKS WORLD SUFFRAGE

Next International Meeting Will Be in Same City Belligerents Choose for Peace Parley

Speaking at the home of Mrs. Lyman Gilbert in Pittsburg on Dec. 7, Dr. Anna H. Shaw was asked the time and place of the next International Woman Suffrage Convention. She said the convention will be delayed until the war has waned or ceased and that it will be held at the same time and place as that chosen by the representatives of the various nations to arrange the terms of peace. She said also that the Woman's Peace Party will meet at the same time and place, too. Dr. Shaw will be one of the delegates representing the United States at the International Suffrage Convention.

Discussing the part women have played as the result of the clashing of nations abroad, Dr. Shaw declared that the peace council must give ear to women, and in framing the final, and it is to be hoped lasting, peace plans, must consider seriously woman's viewpoint of war and of the future.

"Women have given too much," Dr. Shaw declared, "to their nations during time of strife, and before that to civilization, to tolerate a peace in which their rights are not considered directly as voiced by themselves.

"One of these 'rights,'" Dr. Shaw asserted, "is the privilege and responsibility connected with enfranchisement, which will insure women, equally with men, a voice in the governments under which they live, which declare wars, which can be waged only through the patriotism of women, as well as men."

DID A MAN EVER MEET SUCH BILL?

Virginia Woman Forced to Pay 14 Years' Back Taxes—What is Wrong?

Here is a story for women taxpayers. The facts are sent us by Mrs. Faith W. Morgan of Hampton, Virginia. The two women concerned are her sister and an acquaintance.

When the sister received her tax bill this fall she found that, in addition to a bill for her regular tax, there was a bill for $3,900 for "back taxes." Although her income is less than $2,000 a year, she was obliged to pay $3,900 for fourteen years of back taxes and six per cent. interest in addition or lose her property.

What is the history of the back taxes? What is their excuse? Why were they never levied or collected in the past fourteen years? Why had the tax collector never inquired about the matter in fourteen years? Why does he levy them now?

Mrs. Morgan and her sister are puzzled, but helpless. They say it does not seem safe to live in the State. The other woman mentioned has an income of $140 a year, but has to pay $25 of it to the State as a tax.

Mrs. Morgan says: "Maybe men tax-payers understand some way of protecting themselves of which conscientious women are ignorant. . . . I hope no one will mention that word chivalry to me when I see how Virginia treats disfranchised women."

CALIFORNIA'S VOTE BREAKS RECORD

Largest Percentage of Population Went to Polls in History of Country

The largest percentage vote ever cast is found in equal suffrage States, according to figures quoted in an editorial in the Detroit Free Press.

"California's official canvass discloses an extent of popular interest in this year's election almost unprecedented in any State," says the Free Press. "The combined vote for Wilson and Hughes runs to 928,805, and as this is an increase of more than 62 per cent. over the combined vote for Republicans, Democrats and Progressives four years ago, the proportion would point to an aggregate of about 1,070,000 votes in the State, all parties considered.

"The population by the 1910 census was 2,377,549; so that California's ratio of vote cast to entire population of record is better than 45 per cent.

"This percentage has been reached but once by any State, it appears. Colorado cast a vote equivalent to 45.1 per cent. of population in 1904.

"If the average family in California is four, allowing two children to each pair of adults, the indications are that every qualified voter in the State was at the polls November 7. And then some, perhaps, for 45 per cent. is an amazing total. Mississippi, by way of contrast, has been represented by 3.6 per cent. of its population in the vote of recent Presidential elections, a fact which might be borne in mind by those who advocate direct popular elections of Presidents."

Corrupt Politics Is Basis of High Cost and Disease

United States Public Health Official Makes Striking Statements—Says Problems of Health and Food Go Together and Are Purely Political—His Position Furnishes Firm Basis for "Ballots for Both"

Dr. Carl Ramus, a surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, goes to the bottom of the impure food question in an article on "The Future of Public Health" in the current issue of the International Journal of Surgery. He goes back of denatured foods, back of pellegra, back of mosquitos and flies, and finds the great enemy of public health to be inefficient or corrupt "politics." It is the ballot to which Dr. Ramus looks forward as the correction of the present-day evils, and he declares that when people realize the truth of this fact, the communicable diseases will vanish "like slavery and piracy."

"Public heath," he declares, "is one of the signs of the times. Its slogan is 'Prevention.' The public health of the future will go far beyond the narrow limits now marked off by the contagious and infectious diseases.

"In the larger view everything that effects personal health, safety, and efficiency is a public health matter; for example, even the carelessness which leaves an obstruction where it might cause some one to fall and be injured.

"Consequently, the time is near when the very important question of food will come more or less under the public health supervision. And then, naturally, the first thing to attend to will be the denatured food articles that have been foisted on us for so many weary years—white flour, white rice, white sugar. Many people now know that animals fed exclusively on white bread soon die; while others fed exclusively on whole wheat bread will live and thrive. Also, it is more or less commonly known that beri-beri may result from a diet composed mainly of polished rice.

"Surgeon Goldberger of the Public Health Service has apparently proved that the terrible pellegra is due to the lack of essential food elements in the diet. The remarkable and ridiculous part of the situation is that when those of us who know better desire to buy natural flour, rice, and sugar we have to pay more for them than for the wretched products.

"Right here, of course, is where the Public Health Service will have to face its worst enemy—politics. Millions of dollars are invested in factories and refineries where wheat, rice, and sugar are denatured for the deluded public. If many people learn the truth about the denatured stuff that is sold to them they will begin to demand the real articles, and after that it will be only a question of time when the operators will have to go out of business. Hence it does not take a seer to predict the course that will be adopted by the operators when their time of reckoning comes.

"Some may take the view that, as there is still considerable contagious and quarantinable disease in the world, in spite of scientific knowledge of its causation, it is too soon to take up the immense problems so intimately connected with economics. Actually, the difficulty here is the same as will be with the foods—politics. There is no longer any sanitary problem to be solved as to the causation and elimination of many of the contagious diseases, notably those known positively to be carried by mosquitos and flies.

"We know the causes and we know the cures. The problem is entirely political. A wealthy man or corporation owns an area of low-lying land which breeds mosquitos. He is ordered by the Board of Health to drain his land. Usually it costs the owner less to fix a political boss than to drain his land, and the Board of Health is silenced! It is much the same proposition about slaughter houses, which breed flies. It costs less to satisfy politicians than Boards of Health!

"Judging from the past and the present, we may be absolutely certain that such a state of affairs will not be tolerated much longer—any more than slavery or piracy would be tolerated now. Human conscience has evolved beyond the last two, and is near the place where it will repudiate rotten politics. And then the communicable diseases will vanish, like slavery and piracy.

"As the public responsibility develops—the community conscience, according to Jane Addams—alcoholism and crime will also become public health matters. Overwork, overeducation, and, in fact, every state or condition which has any bearing on health and happiness, will be seen to be proper subjects for such supervision."

If public health will be attained through politics, who will deny that women should have something to say about politics?

FEARS TAMPERING OF POLL TAX

Houston Post Says Nothing Can Be Gained By Hindering Right to Vote

Several Southern papers have been discussing the question whether it is not too much of a hardship for a citizen to pay a poll-tax before being allowed to register and vote.

The Houston Post declares: "Experience has shown that little in the way of progress can be accomplished by tampering with the right of suffrage. If it be progress that we strive for, we must look for a more general use of the processes of free government, not their restriction."

On the other hand, the New Orleans Times-Democrat, deploring the indifference of the male citizens in regard to their suffrage privilege, calls upon its readers to pay their taxes early to prevent running a risk of disfranchisement: "It is only by arousing the voters to this prerequisite (i. e., the poll tax) to a ballot that we can induce even one-quarter of the qualified voters to fit themselves for the suffrage."

MR. STEVENS AND MISS RYAN RESIGN

Announcement is made this week of the resignations of Miss Agnes E. Ryan, managing editor, and Mr. Henry Bailey Stevens, associate editor, from the staff of the Woman's Journal. The resignations were received last August but were not to take effect for six months. Mr. Stevens will remain with the Journal until February 12, but Miss Ryan finds it necessary to leave on January 1.

WALSH MAY BE DECIDING FACTOR

Appointment to Judiciary Committee in Place of Moss May Cut Suffrage Lead

If the Federal suffrage amendment is not favorably reported at this session of Congress, it may be because of the appointment of Representative Walsh of Massachusetts, to succeed the late Representative Moss of West Virginia on the judiciary committee.

Mr. Walsh is said to be an anti-suffragist, while Mr. Moss was a suffrage sympathizer. The margin for suffrage in the committee with Mr. Moss voting was only one vote.

BRYAN FORMALLY URGES MEASURE

(Continued from page 401)

form. While the Democratic and Republican parties failed to commit themselves to a national amendment, we might as well recognize the fact that a national amendment will come when the reform is adopted in a sufficient number of States to make its adoption by the nation probable. The Democratic party, which builds upon a foundation which is essentially ethical—the doctrine of brotherhood—has that reason for welcoming the co-operation of women in the work that lies before the party, and it has especial reason for regarding woman suffrage with favor at this time, since the influence of the women in the close States was sufficient to determine the result."

Mr. Bryan declared that "the Democratic party having won without the aid of the wet cities and having received the support of nearly all the prohibition States, and the States where women vote, is released from any obligation to the liquor traffic. It is free to take the moral side of this great moral issue and I have no doubt that it will live up to its opportunities and obligation.

"The argument that national prohibition is an assault upon the rights of the States, has little weight in the States which have already adopted prohibition, and its weight in the nation will therefore diminish as the number of prohibition States increases. The Democratic party is the party of the people and the home is the people's citadel. The fight against the saloon is a fight for the home and for humanity. The Democratic party, therefore, cannot hesitate to choose the home against the greatest enemy that has arisen to menace it."

Send The Woman's Journal as a Christmas present to your friends.

SUFFRAGE HELPS NEWER EDUCATION

Woman's Conscience Resists Commercialism More Successfully, Says Chicago Educator

Suffrage, and the agitation for it, are aiding the radical movement in education to gain a steadily larger hearing, according to Max Loeb, of the Chicago Board of Education.

"Women, it may be said, less often allow motives of commercial expediency, or irritation at individual cases of abused privilege, to obscure their vision of simple, elemental truths," says Mr. Loeb, in the Survey of Dec. 9. "Reciprocally the movement is helping suffrage, for under its influence the young mind becomes impatient of opinions founded only upon tradition, and bases its acceptance or rejection of a principle upon readily understood facts of every-day life."

GREATEST PARADE EVER MARCH 4TH

Huge Demonstration to Be Concrete Proof to Inaugural Visitors that Suffrage Is Gaining

Women from all over the country will take part in a great parade at Washington which is being planned by suffragists for inaugural day, March 4. It is hoped that this will be the largest suffrage demonstration ever held. It is intended not only to impress Congress with the power of the women of the United States, but to furnish a concrete proof to the tens of thousands of visitors that the adherents of woman suffrage are a force to be reckoned with in politics.

PREDICTS VICTORY IN GRANITE STATE

Senator Hollis Hopes for Immediate Partial Suffrage and Recommendation of Amendment

The people of New Hampshire are ready to grant the ballot to women, according to Senator Henry F. Hollis, of that State, who confidently hopes that the Legislature this winter will grant partial suffrage and that the constitutional convention next spring will "recommend to the people a woman suffrage amendment" to the State constitution.

The voters' approval of this call for a constitutional convention was one of the two big surprises which New Hampshire gave the old-line political leaders at the recent election. It had been confidently predicted that equal suffrage would be nipped in the bud, so far as the Granite State is concerned, by the defeat of this call.

In a letter to Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, first vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and chairman of its Washington committee, Senator Hollis says: "I have been for many years a firm believer in full suffrage rights for women, and my belief strengthens with what I see in suffrage States.

"The past campaign demonstrates that women take practically the same interest in politics as the men, and that their judgment on matters of really vital importance is more independent and more likely to be sound."

"If a woman's sphere is the home, why not the House?" asks Leslie's Weekly, concerning Miss Rankin.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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Rabbi Stephen S. Wise — Caroline Bartlett Crane
Reginald Wright Kauffman — Josephine Peabody Marks
Zona Gale — Ellis Meredith
Florence Kelly — Mabel Craft Deering
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DECEMBER 16, 1916

LLOYD GEORGE A FRIEND

Mr. Lloyd George has succeeded Mr. Asquith as Prime Minister of Great Britain. The effect that this will have on the conduct of the war remains to be seen. Its effect as regards woman suffrage ought to be good. It substitutes a friend of suffrage for an old enemy, at the head of the Government.

Mr. Asquith was for many years the main obstacle to the granting of votes to women in England. But for his strong personal opposition, in the commanding position that he occupied as Prime Minister, a suffrage bill would have passed long ago. Although even his stubborn hostility had been overcome at last by the women's war service, and he had announced that the women had made out "an unanswerable case," yet his grudging and eleventh-hour conversion did not inspire confidence as to any whole-hearted support on his part.

Lloyd George, on the other hand, has always been a suffragist, although he has often been at variance with the Suffrage Associations. They were asking the franchise for women "upon the same terms on which it is or may be granted to men." Lloyd George does not approve of the terms on which it is now granted to men in England. He was much more deeply interested in suffrage as a class question than as a sex question. He was not willing that the ballot should be granted to women upon the same terms on which men now have it, because he considered that those terms give the propertied class an unfair advantage over the non-propertied class. He stood out against any suffrage bill which would not give a vote to working men's wives. At that time it was utterly impossible to get so broad a measure through Parliament, and the prospects were that it would be impossible for many years to come. The war has changed all that. England is now on the point of admitting to the franchise large classes of men who have hitherto been shut out, and with the broader suffrage for men it will be altogether fitting to include a broad measure of suffrage for women. This is what Lloyd George has stood up for all along; and now that he is to be practical Dictator of England, he should use his great influence in the women's favor.

A. S. B.

ANTIS MADE POOR SHOWING

In reading the reports of the first National Anti-Suffrage Convention, held last week in Washington, one is moved to pity. With every political party in the United States declaring in its national platform that women ought to vote; with women already voting in one fourth of the States; with a woman elected to Congress, and with every person of political clear-sightedness realizing that equal suffrage is bound to come, a little group of reactionaries gathered at the national capital for the purpose of staving off the inevitable as long as they could.

The old misstatements were made, the old dreary platitudes reiterated. Men and women, some of them entirely well meaning, but constitutionally averse to new ideas, talked as if equal suffrage were not already an accomplished fact throughout a large part of the civilized world. They prophesied that it would do this and that, would have one and another ill result, when the evidence is conclusive that it leads to nothing of the kind.

Elihu Root, whose proposed new constitution was snowed under overwhelmingly by the voters of New York, and who is still trying to carry the measures that they so emphatically rejected, sent a letter declaring that to give women the ballot by Federal Amendment would be "a destruction of the right of self-government" for the men of New York and Pennsylvania, although in both those States nearly half of the voters cast their ballots for equal suffrage. (By the way, the anti-suffragists have been telling us for years that there is no such thing as a "right" of self-government for anybody; that it is purely a question of expediency.) In the name of liberty, Mr. Root urged that women should be allowed no vote in making the laws that are to govern them. He declared that the passage of the Federal Amendment would be "contrary to the principles of liberty upon which the American Union was established," although the framers of the U. S. constitution themselves decreed this as the method whereby it should be amended.

Cardinal Gibbons sent a letter, setting forth for the hundredth time that anything which takes a woman out of the home must be disastrous, and his words were applauded by women who had left their homes in distant States to attend this meeting in Washington, and some of whom spend much of their time traveling all over the country, making public speeches to prove that a woman's place is at home.

While Cardinal Gibbons urged women to stay at home, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge declared it to be part of the anti-suffrage creed that women "should take part increasingly in civic and municipal affairs"; and a gentleman who is a prominent advocate of a big army and navy called upon them to come out of their homes and work for "preparedness."

Throughout the convention, The National Anti-Suffrage Association, which, according to its own figures, has a membership of less than two per cent. of the women of the United States, claimed unblushingly to represent the vast majority of women.

President Wilson had been invited to address the convention, but he did not accept. For a meeting which had been advertised so pretentiously in advance, it was remarkable for the almost entire absence of really distinguished men. Mr. Root and Cardinal Gibbons sent letters; but, with the exception of these two aged and well-known opponents of suffrage, hardly a man of national importance responded favorably to the widely sent out invitations of the antis.

A. S. B.

CANADA'S WOMAN JUDGE

The granting of equal suffrage throughout Western Canada has led to an increased interest in the welfare of women and girls. It has also given the women who feel this interest an added power to help the unfortunate of their own sex.

Edmonton now has a woman judge to look after women's cases. The history of her appointment is instructive. Some of the matrons of Edmonton, interested in public morals, visited the court in which women are arraigned, including the girls arrested for street-walking. The magistrate was nonplussed when a band of highly-respected Edmonton ladies came into court, and sat down to watch the proceedings. He asked them to withdraw. "Things take place here which are quite unfit for women to hear," he said.

"These girls hear them," answered the spokeswoman of the matrons.

"Yes," said the magistrate, "but they are fallen girls."

The matron replied, "Even if they are fallen, we mean to stand by them."

It was a memorable answer, and marked the beginning of a new era. But the magistrate did not realize it. He said, "Ladies, you really must withdraw. It would be impossible for me to go on with the proceedings while you are here."

The ladies quietly retired. But they went to the city authorities and declared that they were not willing to have girls of any kind dealt with in a way that was not fit for decent women to hear. They urged the appointment of a woman judge to take care of cases where women or children were the culprits. The wishes of voters carry weight. They got what they asked. An experienced and motherly woman now holds the position; and she is said to be doing excellent service.

A. S. B.

LEADERS OF WOMEN

Miss Ruth Law, whose long-sustained flight as an aviator lately broke all records, sent the New York State Suffrage Convention the message: "A woman's sphere is wherever she chooses to be." It is interesting to note that the women who have reached the highest place in any line of work are usually believers in equal suffrage —Florence Nightingale, Clara Barton and Jane Addams in philanthropy, Madame Curie in science, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young in pedagogy, Dr. Katherine Bement Davis and Mrs. Maud B. Booth in the reformation of prisoners, Miss Julia C. Lathrop in child-saving, Frances E. Willard in temperance work, Mrs. Raymond Robins, President of the National Women's Trade Union League, Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, President of the National Association of Florence Crittendon Homes, Mrs. Florence Kelly, Secretary and inspirer of the National Consumers' League, the most distinguished literary women, with very rare exceptions, practically all the women college presidents, and all the presidents of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in recent years.

It means that the women of the highest intelligence and the largest benevolence take no stock in the fears that equal suffrage will harm womanliness. They believe, on the contrary, that it will help the world. The papers that reported the recent National Anti-Suffrage Convention reported on the same day a fire in a big store. One of the firemen espied through the smoke a woman's figure in a corner. He threw a blanket over her head, and, with great exertions, carried her out, only to find that he had rescued a dressmaker's dummy. Those men and women who think they are obliged to fight equal suffrage in order to rescue true womanliness from destruction are as much in error as that brave but deluded fireman. What they are struggling to save is not the true woman, but an obsolete ideal.

A. S. B.

BALLOTS AND BABIES

The relation of infant mortality to equal suffrage was discussed before a gathering of women the other day by Dr. W. A. Plecker, registrar of the Richmond (Va.) Board of Vital Statistics. Dr. Plecker said:

"You who advocate the extension of suffrage to all who are worthy of it, without regard to sex, have in mind in that extension likewise the betterment, first, of home and child life, and through them the improvement of the whole fabric of society. To better politics and government and to make life in city and country at its best, we must begin in the home, and rear families of normal children, healthy in mind, morals and body. They must be surrounded at home, at school and on the streets with influences which will tend to that one end. Who is better prepared than the mothers for deciding what is best for their children, and who more interested in securing the government and legislation that will secure the results desired?"

As reported in the Richmond Journal, Dr. Plecker pointed out that, of the 60,000 children born every year in Virginia, about one tenth die in infancy, mainly from preventable diseases. In Virginia the death rate among infants under one year of age is 100 in 1,000. In New Zealand, where women have voted since 1893, the infant mortality rate is 50 in 1,000, the lowest infant death rate in the world. Kansas, where women have had municipal suffrage since 1887 and full suffrage since 1912, has the lowest rate of infant mortality in the United States. "In the western States, which are practically all woman suffrage, the death rate for infants is lower than that of the rest of the country," said Dr. Plecker.

A CHANGE OF STAFF

The resignations of Agnes E. Ryan and Henry B. Stevens are announced in another column, to take effect a few weeks hence. Mr. Stevens has been with The Woman's Journal for four years, Miss Ryan for six years and a half. During this time the paper has owed much to their ability and zeal. They have put into it not only tireless work and careful planning, but a heart-felt interest for which money cannot pay. The Woman's Journal reaches ten times as many readers today as it did seven years ago. Many things have combined to cause this increase, but the largest single factor has been the remarkable ability of Miss Ryan. It has called out the often-expressed admiration of Mrs. Catt, and of many others who have had the chance to observe it. Mr. Stevens has been with the Journal for a shorter time, but his fine qualities of head and heart have won the high esteem and cordial good will of all those who have been associated with him. The severance of their connection with The Woman's Journal will be a source of regret to thousands of our readers; but their own plans make it impossible for them to stay with the paper longer. Our best wishes will go with them.

A. S. B.

Dr. Katherine Bement Davis says:

"Arguing for equal suffrage seems like trying to prove that two and two make four. Government in the last analysis is a simple proposition. In the window of the suffrage shop in New York City, on one side there is a toy apartment house, and on the other a model of the City Hall, and strings run from one to the other to show how the welfare of the home is directly connected with the street cleaning department, and all the other city departments. They all exist in order to make the city a nice, decent place in which to live and bring up our children.

"Any woman who can learn to play auction bridge can learn to understand about the tariff, and about taxation. Everyone pays taxes, direct or indirect. Every working mother who goes to the shop to buy a pound of butter, or flour, or tea, pays a tax as well as the man who owns the grocery store."

NEWS FROM THE STATES

NEW YORK

A thousand dollars was cleared at the first of a two days' suffrage sale held by Mrs Frederick Peterson at 535 Park avenue, New York City, Dec. 11. The offerings were Chinese and Japanese paintings, mandarin coats, bronzes, porcelain pottery, brocades and carved jade, ivory, coral, amethyst and crystal jewelry that Mrs. Peterson and Dr. Peterson bought in China and Japan last summer for this sale. Among the visitors were Mrs. J. Mott Hartshorne, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. James M. Townsend, Mrs. Casimir de Rham Moore, Mrs. E. H. Blashfield, Mrs. James Markoe, and Miss Charlotte Stillman.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Dr. Effie McCullom Jones addressed a large audience in the Manchester Y. M. C. A. hall on the afternoon of Dec. 5. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Manchester Equal Suffrage League.

"New Hampshire is a favorable State in which women can work for the ballot," she said. "There is no reason why men and women should not belong to the suffrage association. It would make a great impression if a large number of men of Manchester went to the legislature and asked for the vote for women, the weapon they desire."

Dr. Jones also gave a short talk at the annual meeting of the Union Pomona Grange in the evening.

ILLINOIS

The Executive Board of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, in a meeting Dec. 5, elected one new director, Mrs. Thomas S. McClelland, and approved the nominations of these members to serve as an advisory committee:

Mrs. Mary Busey, Urbana; Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, Chicago; Mrs. Annice G. Bantz, Marion; Mrs. John Taylor Cowles, Chicago; Dr. M. D. Brown, Dekalb; Mrs. Frederick A. Dow, Chicago; Mrs. Henry Dunlap, Savoy; Mrs. Harlan Ward Cooley, Chicago; Mrs. E. B. Coolley, Danville; Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, Chicago; Mrs. Rebecca Kauffman, Oregon; Miss Florence King, Chicago; Miss Alice Henry, Chicago; Mrs. James W. Morrisson, Chicago; Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, Chicago; Mrs. Harriette Taylor Treadwell, Chicago; Mrs. Harriet Stokes Thompson, Chicago; Mrs. George E. Wilkinson, Alton; Mrs. George Bass, Chicago; Mrs. Joanna E. Bownes, Chicago; Miss Harriet E. Vittum, Chicago, and Mrs. William Severin, Chicago.

CONNECTICUT

Simsbury, Conn., is the home of Mrs. Dodge, the president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. But it seems to be generally accepted among Simsbury people that the whole town is for woman suffrage, and that it is practically impossible to find any anti-suffragists among the men and women who live there. At any rate this was asserted at a large and representative meeting held in the Neighborhood House at Weatogue, a part of Simsbury, on Dec. 5. The meeting was under the auspices of the Simsbury Equal Franchise League and was arranged by Mrs. Antoinette Eno Wood and Miss Mary Morgan. The speakers were Rev. Rockwell Harmon Potter, of the Center Church of Hartford, one of the best known and most respected preachers in the State, and Miss Emily Pierson. Rev. Charles P. Croft of Weatogue presided, and there were over a hundred women and about a dozen men present. There were delegations from Farmington, Unionville, Collinsville, Granby, East Granby, Burlington, Hartford and West Hartford, and the general result of the meeting was to fire the suffragists from all these various places with a desire to do more active missionary work and to carry the suffrage propaganda into every center of population within reach where as yet there is no organized league.

On Dec. 13, Mrs. T. N. Hepburn president of the C. W. S. A., spoke on woman suffrage at the Inter-Churchmen's luncheon in Hartford. The occasion was made a ladies' day, and suffragists took advantage of this fact and made an enthusiastic audience for Mrs. Hepburn.

RHODE ISLAND

The Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association gave a reception to Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott on Thursday, Dec. 7. In speaking of the "Women's Campaign Special," Mrs. Elliott told her audience that whereas there were anti-suffragists on board at the start, many of them were converted on arriving in California, where suffrage is entirely accepted.

Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates and Mrs. Barton P. Jenks spoke recently at a meeting in Newport. Fifteen new leagues, with officers and active interest, are reported by Miss Mabel E. Ongelman. A mass meeting in Woonsocket featured the Association's propaganda during the past week.

VIRGINIA

Anti-tuberculosis Week in Richmond has been observed at State Headquarters. The Exhibit of the State Anti-tuberculosis Association has been on display. This exhibit consists of twelve posters, prepared by Miss Agnes Randolph, secretary of the State Anti-tuberculosis Association, and illustrated in water color, silhouettes and wax models, by Miss Adele Clark for the State Board of Health. Both young women are prominent members of the Equal Suffrage League. On Thursday afternoon, at the regular weekly meeting, Miss Clark explained the exhibit and spoke on "Woman Suffrage as an Anti-tuberculosis Agency."

"As the bullet in war is the immediate cause of death, so the germ of tuberculosis is the immediate cause of death. Back of the bullet, however, are the causes leading to the war; back of the germ of tuberculosis are bad housing conditions, poor wages and overwork. Welfare legislation against these is made possible by the ballot; therefore, women feel that it is only by winning the ballot they can help to perpetuate such legislation."

Miss Eudora Ramsay, of South Carolina, who is campaigning in the State, has returned to Richmond, after a tour through Norfolk, Portsmouth, Lynn Haven, Brambleton, Virginia Beach, Franklin, Isle of Wight Courthouse, Smithfield and Waverly. One audience at least heard Miss Ramsay in each place, while at Portsmouth she addressed five meetings in one day. She brought in a large list of new members to State Headquarters.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston women should remember that next Tuesday will be the school election. Do not forget to vote.

INDIANA

Mrs. E. M. Ray, of Gary, will represent the Indiana Equal Suffrage Association in the drive on Congress planned for the winter. Mrs. Ray's headquarters will be at the New Berne Hotel, Washington.

At the board meeting of the Association held in Logansport, Dec. 6 and 7, it was voted to recommend amalgamation of the Association with the Woman's Franchise League. The committee reported a constitution which both organizations are willing to adopt, providing the convention in January follows the recommendation. The Legislature meets Jan. 1, and the legislative committee of both bodies have arranged to get together on a unified scheme of legislation to present at that time.

A number of Washington township women met Dec. 6 at the home of Mrs. Chas. Ulumm in Gaston, to organize a Franchise League. They were assisted by Mrs. Chas. De Viney, of Muncie, who acted as chairman; Mrs. Chas. J. Gill, chairman of the State Board and the Muncie Federation; Mrs. C. W. Gilmore, Mrs. E. W. Barrett and Mrs. Lincoln Lesh.

NEW JERSEY

Pleased with Congressman Hamill's promise to vote for the Federal amendment, the De Hart Equal Suffrage League of Jersey City sent him flowers on the opening day of Congress and received from him the following letter of appreciation:

"My dear Ladies:

"This morning on the opening of Congress I was most agreeably surprised to receive your gift of beautiful flowers. I assure you I deeply appreciate your kind thoughtfulness of me. I shall always remember them in connection with the cause for which we are both striving and which will, I trust, be crowned with success. I hope it will not be long before I shall be able to address you not only as 'My dear ladies,' but also as 'my fellow voters.'"

It is understood that the flowers reached later no less important a place than the speaker's desk in the House of Representatives.

MINNESOTA

The State suffragists assembled in goodly numbers on Dec. 4 at the Radisson in Minneapolis for their annual convention, and at nine o'clock had breakfast together. The formal greetings and responses that usually open a convention were extended at the suffrage-trimmed breakfast table, and the delegates then adjourned to the Gold Room for the business sessions.

In the evening, Mrs. Nellie McClung of Edmonton, Can., drew a large audience to the First Baptist Church, where the Hon. W. I. Norton also spoke.

On the second day a luncheon was given which was attended by nearly 400 women. The speakers were Mrs. Charles G. Ames of Boston, Mrs. Nellie McClung and Mrs. H. G. Harrison, who took charge of the money-raising, securing $8,300 in pledges in a short time. A fine, loyal spirit was manifested by the delegates in the matter of ratifying the actions of the president and delegates to the national convention in pledging $30,000 for Minnesota's quota to suffrage work in 1917, and much enthusiasm prevailed throughout the meetings. Talks on money raising and organization work, given by experienced and practical workers, were a feature of the business sessions.

The annual address of the president, Mrs. Andreas Ueland, was most comprehensive and inspiring. Important questions of policy discussed and decided upon for 1917 were organization work, circularization, monthly demonstrations, non-partisanship and money raising.

TEXAS

The Suffrage Special of the San Antonio Equal Franchise Society made a trip to Stockdale and Lavernia on Dec. 2, and speeches were delivered in both towns to large audiences. At Stockdale, over a hundred leading merchants and a good representation of women listened to the speakers in a street meeting. On Dec. 16 follow-up meetings were conducted in the same places.

KENTUCKY

The two-year-old Political Equality League of Covington, Ky., is attracting the attention and good-will of the voters by its municipal activities. A recent letter from the president, Mrs. George F. Blauvelt, to the board of Park commissioners has called forth the headlines in the local press, "And Yet They Say That Women Should Not Vote."

The league suggests the planting of more trees along the driveway of Devou park, and the naming of these trees in honor of some resident of the city or State. They also suggest that portions of the park shall be set aside for gardens for the school children where they may raise produce for market or home.

Members of the league are co-operating with other women of Covington in the movement to secure a reduction in the price of eggs and other commodities.

OHIO

The Organization Committee this year is to be composed of five persons. The chairman, Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser, is appointed by the State president and has chosen the following committee: Vice-chairman, Miss Zara duPont, Cleveland; Miss Anna B. Johnson, Springfield; Miss Ella M. Haas, Springfield, and Miss Grace Drake, Cleveland. The newspapers report that Governor-elect Cox will probably reappoint Miss Haas as deputy factory visitor. Miss Haas has been speaking for the State Association for the past year.

Saturday afternoon, Dec. 9, representatives of the Woman Suffrage Party of Cleveland had a hearing before the legislators-elect from Cuyahoga county. Mrs. Roger G. Perkins and Miss Florence Allen urged the delegation to pledge its support to the presidential suffrage measure. The majority of the Cuyahoga county delegates are already on record in favor of full suffrage.

Organization work in Ohio is proceeding in a gratifying manner. Nov. 28, a group in Ottawa, Putnam county, organized after a speech by Miss Alice Vignos of Canton. Mrs. E. L. Frey is president and Mrs. R. A. Alt, corresponding secretary. Mrs. Forrest Firestone is president of the new club in Cambridge, Guernsey county, and Mrs. John Shane is chairman of a committee at Lore City in the same county. Two groups of organizers are now in the field, one in southeastern Ohio and one in the northeast.

The only new officer on the State Executive Committee is Mrs. Kent Hughes of Lima, a leader in the Ohio Federation of Woman's Clubs.

NORTH CAROLINA

The suffrage convention, planned at Greensboro for Dec. 12-13, has been postponed until after the Christmas holidays.

PENNSYLVANIA

Suffragists of the State are not shedding any tears over the defeat of Representative Wm. H. Coleman of Allegheny County, according to Mrs. Frank Roessing. "Mr. Coleman was not amenable to reason where woman suffrage was concerned," says Mrs. Roessing. "On the other hand, he was defeated by former Representative M. Clyde Kelly, who, when a member of the House Judiciary Committee, did everything in his power to help us. The defeat of Mr. Barchfeld, the other Representative from Allegheny County, did not cause us any deep grief either, as he was strongly opposed to suffrage, while his successor, Guy Campbell, is a suffragist, so that we make a net gain of four—beating two opponents and gaining two adherents, in the Pittsburgh district. This is as it should be, as both of these Congressional districts went strongly for suffrage in 1915."

IOWA

In Webster City, Iowa, which has a total of 6,000 inhabitants, 1,150 women believe they should be allowed to vote. These figures are the result of a house-to-house canvass, which also showed 115 indifferent and 98 opposed to woman suffrage. The city has only 1,302 registered male voters.

Grinnell, Ia., had a special election on Dec. 6 to decide whether or not bonds to the tune of $10,000 were to be issued for the purpose of extending the city's water mains. Just before the election the Burlington Hawkeye remarked: "The women will be permitted to vote on this occasion and no doubt they will be found practically unanimous for the bond issue. For it is the women in the homes who feel the need of such improvements even more than do the men."

MAINE

The Cannon Club of Union, Me., recently devoted a meeting to addresses on woman suffrage. Papers were read by Mrs. O. Gardner, of Rockland, president of the Knox County Woman Suffrage League; Mrs. G. L. Crockett, of Thomaston, and Mrs. Mary Rich, of Rockland. A league was organized with the following officers: Mrs. W. H. Jackson, president; Mrs. Maurice Lovejoy, vice-president, and Miss Inez Ayer, secretary.

MISSISSIPPI

Suffrage headquarters and a rest room were maintained at the State fair in Jackson by the Equity League of that city, which is auxiliary to the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association. The suffrage float in the parade on the opening day carried Uncle Sam and his twelve free daughters.

On Election Day the Equity League secured space for suffrage arguments on the slides run on between the pictures in the leading photo-play houses.

LINDSEY HAS WON NINE VICTORIES

This Does Not Include Recall Triumph and Three Appointments—Gets Largest Vote, Too

The Woman's Non-Partisan Juvenile Court Association has issued an account of the Juvenile Court campaign in Denver which resulted in the re-election of Judge Ben B. Lindsey by a majority of 10,000.

The vote for Juvenile Judge was several thousand less than that cast for President and Governor, but notwithstanding this fact, Judge Lindsey received nearly seven thousand more votes and majority than the other successful county candidates.

"This election thus completes what is perhaps one of the most unusual records in the history of municipal politics," says the Woman's Juvenile Court Association. "Out of nine elections through which Judge Lindsey has had to pass—which does not include the very expensive effort to force him to one recall election, and the three appointments—he has, in every single instance, received the largest vote and majority given any candidate for a county office.

"In view of the bitter attacks made upon him by powerful interests he has opposed in Denver's community struggles, it is only fair that the general public throughout the country should know of his magnificent victory and how Denver has always stood by Judge Lindsey, his activities and his work."

POPULAR ELECTION IMPLIES SUFFRAGE

Electoral College System Cannot Be Removed Without Giving All Women Vote

Since the recent national election there has been much discussion all over the country as to the wisdom of abolishing the present electoral college system of choosing the President and of finding a more democratic means of election.

In this connection the Newark Evening News, Dec. 4, says editorially:

"In reaching a conclusion on the matter it is well to bear in mind that whatever alternative may be adopted is bound to make for universal suffrage. Given two States of equal population, one with woman suffrage and the other without, and the former will have twice the voting population of the latter. While universal suffrage is confined, as practically it is at present, to one section of the country, that section will have an inequitable influence in electing a President, whether that election be by total vote of the nation or by proportionate representation in an electoral body.

"Since the States themselves fix the qualifications for suffrage, women who have been granted the ballot can be deprived of it only by the States in which they reside, which is hardly within the limits of probability. To place themselves upon terms of equality with the suffrage States, those that have hitherto denied women the privilege of voting will be compelled to give them the ballot.

"Unless universal suffrage comes first it is practically certain that any constitutional amendment abolishing the electoral college will be accompanied by another granting the franchise to women."

MISSOURI GIRLS' BRAINS ALL RIGHT

University Women Excelled Men Students by 6 Points, Yet Cannot Vote

The Committee on Statistics of the University of Missouri has just issued its report on the grades of the students for the college year 1915-1916. In the College of Arts and Science the women, both sorority and non-sorority members, excluding Freshmen, averaged 101.9 per cent., while the men, both fraternity and non-fraternity, averaged only a grade of 95.9 per cent.

If it takes brains to vote, who has the better right, the women or men graduates of Missouri?

WOMEN RETAIN SUPERINTENDENCY

Voters of Colorado and Washington Endorse Woman Educators for New Terms

Two well-known women educators in suffrage States have been re-elected to the office of State superintendent of schools. Mrs. Mary C. Bradford, of Colorado, was re-elected by 30,000, and since it was a third election, which is not conventional in her State, her victory is all the more marked.

In Washington, Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston received a majority of over 50,000, while her party was defeated. Her election "is not only unprecedented as a personal triumph, but the greatest professional triumph of which we have ever known in a campaign of a State superintendent," says the Journal of Education. "The State of Washington belongs at the head of the list of noble States, educationally."

SYRACUSE BOYS DEBATE BALLOT

If Men Can Stay Out Nights, Surely Women Can Spare Half Hour to Vote

The decision was awarded to the affirmative when two teams of four boys each, belonging to the Syracuse Boys' Club, recently argued on woman suffrage. Some of the arguments as reported by the Syracuse Post-Standard sound strangely familiar.

"If women's got to vote they can't have time to stay home and cook," said Joe Lavin, one of the speakers for the negative, "and everybody knows nobody can cook as good as your mother."

"My worthy opponent," replied the affirmative captain, "has told you that if women voted they couldn't stay home and do the cooking. Well, women do all their work in the day time and then they could do their electioneering at night. But anyhow, if men can stay out for hours at night and have a good time, why can't women do it just the same; they're just as good as the men.

"Why can't women vote, especially if they own property, while all the low-life loafers and bums who don't know anything at all about property can have the vote and sell it for a dollar?"

One member of the negative team asked repeatedly, "Why shouldn't ladies get the suffragette?"

MUST INSTRUCT RURAL MOTHERS

Julia Lathrop's Report Urges Decent Living Conditions to Prevent Unnecessary Disease

Thousands of women and babies in rural communities of the United States die annually from preventable causes, is one of the points brought to public attention by the fourth report of the Federal Children's Bureau, issued under Miss Julia C. Lathrop's direction.

Miss Lathrop says in describing ways of decreasing the maternity death rate: "The means of prevention are the instruction of the mother, skilled supervision before the birth of her child and suitable care during confinement. She must have nourishing food and rest and freedom from anxiety, which denotes decent living conditions."

From a study of mortality in Manchester, N. H., the Children's Bureau brings to light additional evidence that when the father's earnings are low, the death rate among babies is proportionately high. In Manchester it varies from one death among every four babies, where fathers earn less than $450, to one death among every sixteen babies where fathers earn $1,050 or more.

To push educational work among the mothers of the rural communities is one of the chief aims of Miss Lathrop's bureau, and the director expresses the hope that Congress will appropriate funds which will enable her to accomplish this object as efficiently and as soon as possible. Congress would go much further in this respect if women had something to say about its membership.

WOMEN OF BERNE WANT EQUALITY

When Deputy Doubted, Twenty Organizations Responded with Strong Suffrage Declaration

During the recent session of the grand council of Berne, Switz., Deputy Muench introduced a motion for the granting of the municipal vote to women, but was met with the reply that the women of Berne had no desire for the franchise. This has led some 20 Bernese women's organizations to draw up a statement for presentation to the grand council, which declares, in part: "We consider it irreconcilable with the fundamentals of democracy, which is based on the equality of all before the law, and on the right of every one to cooperate in the making of laws, that half the nation should be deprived of these rights. The canton intends in future to grant the vote even to men who do not pay taxes: how can it longer withhold it from women, even those who pay taxes? Switzerland is considering whether she ought not to grant the vote to resident aliens, and still does not yet think of granting their native right to Swiss women." Among the organizations responsible for the petition were Bernese teachers' unions, suffrage societies, Red Cross, painters and sculptors, temperance and industrial associations and university students' unions.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of ..... dollars.

To Save Waste and Annoyance

"I don't know what a suffragist is thinking of not to subscribe for The Woman's Journal," a Brooklyn suffragist wrote us the other day on sending her check with an order for two new subscriptions to be used as Christmas presents.

It may be hard for a regular reader of the paper to believe it, but it is true that there are thousands of suffragists in every State in the Union who have never seen a copy of the suffrage paper. They have never been asked to subscribe and if they heard a woman say she didn't know what a suffragist was thinking of who did not subscribe for the Woman's Journal, they would be utterly amazed.

"Why don't you send all suffragists a sample copy of the Journal and a well-worded invitation to subscribe," some one may ask. And the answer is: "Because it costs too much. With the price of paper stock so high it is impossible to send sample copies free to, say, 50,000 non-subscribing suffragists. Letters cost money, too, — money for stamps, money for clerks to write them, money for typewriters, money for letterheads and envelopes, and the Journal has no large fund to do this essential part of the propaganda work of the suffrage movement.

But it is true that nearly every week a few suffragists send the paper contributions with which to extend the work of the paper and the money is being used for this purpose. The last two contributions of this kind were received from Miss Laura N. Platt, $8, and the Normal (Illinois) Equal Suffrage Association, $10. Others who believe in the Journal's propaganda work are invited to send contributions.

In this connection it should be said that in almost all work by correspondence we meet some serious handicaps, which our readers will perhaps help us remove. For instance, we waste postage in too many cases because we have not a woman's full name and address. For instance, a woman, signing herself Virginia Bushnell, sends in a dollar bill and asks us to send the Journal to her at 22 Lake Street, Waterloo, Iowa. She does not say whether she is a new subscriber or is merely renewing. Before entering her name our clerks look to see if her name is already on our lists; if it is, they simply extend the subscription. There is no such name at that address. In perhaps ten days, the woman writes to say that she is getting two papers and wants only one. Then we look the matter up and find that we have no other Virginia Bushnell on our lists at Waterloo, but that we have a Mrs. Charles Hanson Bushnell at Waterloo without any street or number. We conclude that our "Miss" Virginia Bushnell is the same as Mrs. Charles Hanson Bushnell. We, of course, adjust the matter.

Or we find that one of the good suffragists in Baltimore, Maryland, has sent us a list of suffragists who ought to be readers of the Journal and she asks us to try, in accordance with our plans, to try to get them all to subscribe. On the list, we will say, is a Mrs. William Evans. We look to see if she is already a subscriber and do not find any such name on our Baltimore lists. So we send her an invitation to subscribe. She writes back that she has been a subscriber for 22 years. We feel rather foolish, but look the matter up and find that we have a Mrs. William Evans in Washington, D. C., who has been on our books as far as our records go back, but we did not know that she had a home in Baltimore, too. If we had compared our lists and found that we had a woman of the same name at two addresses, we would not have known whether it was a coincidence of two different women having the same name or one woman with two addresses or whether one was a mother and the other a daughter-in-law.

Because of such little matters, the Journal, like all other publications, has a certain amount of waste and annoyance to contend with. To cut these to the minimum and to help us avoid asking old subscribers "to begin taking our paper," we request all of our readers to give us the following co-operation all of the time:

1. State in parenthesis before your name whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss. If you are Miss Mary Hunter Crosby, please don't sign merely M. H. Crosby.
2. If married, state also the husband's name. That is, sign yourself thus: Barbara Montgomery (Mrs. Charles Martin Montgomery).
3. If you have a winter and summer home or change your place of residence, please give each address.
4. If you have asked for a change of address and it does not appear on the wrapper of your Journal in three weeks after your notice, please write again, giving the date of your former communication. Enough people write us saying they have written before about the same matter, to make us want to be able, in making a complaint to the post office, to say the exact date of the lost letter or postal card.
5. When ever you send us a subscription, not your own, please state:
   a. If you are presenting the woman with the subscription or merely forwarding it for her.
   b. Whether she or you should be reminded when the subscription runs out.
   c. Whether you are willing or not that she shall know that you have sent the paper to her at your expense.
   d. Whether she is a suffragist to whom you are introducing the paper with the idea that she will herself want to continue.
   e. Whether she is an anti-suffragist, whom you are trying to win.
   f. Whether she is financially able to subscribe for herself another year.
   g. Her full name and her husband's name, if she is married.

Make it a suffrage Christmas. Send the Journal to your friends.

Of exceptional beauty.—Review of Reviews
Poems of power and music.—Brooklyn Eagle

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WOMEN WORKERS BELIEVE IN VOTE

Middle Atlantic Eight-Hour Conference of Women's Trade Union League Asks Suffrage

Women of the East want an eight-hour working day like that of four suffrage States—Arizona, California, Colorado and Washington.

The following resolution, adopted by the first Middle Atlantic Eight-Hour Conference of the National Women's Trade Union League, shows that working women put their faith in the ballot as their hope for better working hours:

"Whereas, The ballot is of the utmost importance to working women for their own and their children's protection, not only because in daily living all questions of light and air, of food, health, play, schools, morals and work are matters of public control through laws and their enforcement, but also because in the wider interests of the nation and in the establishment of greater justice the working women have an abiding share, and

"Whereas, The legislation for securing the eight-hour day is of fundamental interest to the working women and can be more speedily secured through the votes of those directly affected, and

"Whereas, Woman suffrage is a paramount public issue in the State of New York, therefore, be it

"Resolved: That this First Middle Atlantic Eight-Hour Conference of the National Women's Trade Union League urge the incoming Legislature of New York to pass speedily the law for the resubmission of this question in Nov., 1917, and be it further resolved, that we call upon our half million Trade Union Brothers of New York, who have the power to give or to withhold suffrage, to fulfill their pledge to support woman suffrage made at conventions of the State and American Federation of Labor, and in every way to work and speak in our behalf so that on Nov. 6, 1917, the working women of the Empire State may be released from political bondage and become free citizens, uniting with their brothers in building a free and great State."

Selma Lagerlöf

Leading Swedish Suffragist

One of the eighteen immortals of the Swedish Academy

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Author of

The EMPEROR of PORTUGALLIA

Translated by Velma Swanston Howard

A rarely beautiful tale of a father's love—a Swedish Pere Goriot. The New York Times says:—"The writer of a book like this has genius; no lesser word will do. The very breadth of life is in it, the beauty of great art, the unconsciousness of greatness."

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ARMENIAN POEMS

Rendered into English verse by Alice Stone Blackwell. For sale by Robert Chambers, Room 616, Ford Building, Boston, for the benefit of the relief fund. Price, $1.50.

To Authors and Publishers

We are printers of many well known publications, among them *"The Woman's Journal."* If you have a book or a booklet, a magazine or a newspaper to bring out, write us Open day and night.

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Prince J. Kuhio Kalanianaole, delegate to Congress from Hawaii, has taken a bill to Washington giving Statehood to Hawaii and another providing for equal suffrage. Princess Kalanianaole, who accompanies her husband, says she expects to work for the suffrage measure.

Post-Election Bargains

The Woman's Journal has a limited supply of good, up-to-date suffrage literature which it wishes to close out. It will sell to suffrage organizations at attractive prices. The literature is as telling as ever, and the price should compel a purchase by active suffragists. Write for further information if you are interested.

LITERATURE DEPT., WOMAN'S JOURNAL
45 Boutwell St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass.

Do your Christmas shopping with The Woman's Journal.

The death of Francis J. Garrison of Massachusetts removes one of the best and oldest friends of The Woman's Journal, and a steadfast advocate of many good causes. A fuller memorial notice will appear next week.

CANNOT IGNORE ENGLISH WOMEN

National Council for Adult Suffrage Declares Women Have Case Impossible of Denial

The recent Speaker's franchise conference held in London received a memorandum from the National Council for Adult Suffrage which emphasized the fact that women must be included in future franchise reforms.

"It would be an incalculable disaster from our point of view," states the Council, "if the women of the country (or even a proportion of them) were left with a burning sense of grievance and indignation at being excluded from the constitutional rights of citizenship in a country to which they belong by birth, and for which they have toiled and suffered. We desire rather to see such talent and energy devoted to hopeful endeavors for the common good, being liberated from the rancor of personal indignity. Too long, we think, have the women of this country, who desire constitutional equality, been put off with the advice to emulate charity, hoping all things, believing all things, enduring all things, when hope has repeatedly been frustrated, belief repeatedly shaken, and nothing but endurance of ancient wrong has remained.

"We are fighting this war, as our national leaders tell us, for freedom, and democracy is the fullest form of freedom yet devised. But democracy implies the representation, not of a particular class, or of one sex only, but of the whole people in all its variety of interests and capacities, as well as in its solid relationship and sense of community. Government without the consent of the governed, as Swift said, is the very definition of slavery, and we maintain that no State can justly call itself free or democratic if it asserts the right of any class or of either sex to regulate and dispose of the lives of others without consulting them and admitting them to an equal share of government. For the most benevolent of governments imposed from outside can never equal self-government in personal or political value, least of all when the men and women of a country have long reached a high standard of conduct and intelligence, and have recently displayed an unequaled national devotion."

AFFIRMATIVE WINS RADCLIFFE DEBATE

The Radcliffe College Debating Club met on the afternoon of Dec. 8 and discussed the question, "Resolved, That suffrage should be extended to the women of the United States." The affirmative won. The judges were Prof. E. E. Lay, Prof. William B. Munro and Dr. K. G. T. Webster.

THREE NEW BOOKS

"The Sexes in Science and History," by Eliza Burt Gamble, undertakes to relate the status of woman from the ancient Greek days, through Roman civilization, through the early Christian era and finally through the renaissance down to the present day. It finds that, while under the matriarchal system, woman was once the dominant force in society, circumstances of government and religion brought to pass a change, establishing the supremacy of the male. One chapter deals with the origin of sex differences. It claims that woman's constitution is superior to man's, but has, owing to unfortunate causes, never been able to manifest its worth before the eyes of society.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. Price, $1.50.

A great deal of practical advice for women, both artistic and economical, is contained in "What to Wear," by Belle Armstrong Whitney. "From all angles of life, whether that of the poorly paid school teacher, or the wife of the rich banker; that of being the helpmate of a diplomatist or the cleverest member of the Legislature in your suffrage State . . . have you ever yet escaped the tug of trying to be well dressed?" asks the author, as she proceeds to solve the problem of her title. The book is published by the Good Health Publishing Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

While the great commercial possibilities of Latin America are occupying a large place in the minds of men, the women's clubs have taken up the study of the republics to the South of us in their social, cultural and humanitarian aspects. Clubs or individuals interested in their literature will find a mine of information in "The Literary History of Spanish America," by Dr. Alfred Coester. This work is unique, and fills a long felt want. Studying the political and social history of the different countries, the author shows its relation to the many poems, essays, dramas and novels written by Spanish Americans.

The work makes clear to an English-speaking North American, many characteristic peculiarities of his Spanish-speaking neighbors as revealed in their writings. A chapter is devoted to each nationality, and the reader may learn, for instance, how the long fight for political freedom waged by the Cuban, as well as the climate in which he lives, has made him very different from the sober and energetic Chilean or the fun-loving Peruvian; and how the gaucho, the cowboy of the Argentine pampas, has lent poesy to the business of cattle-raising.

A considerable number of women writers in prose and verse are shown to have flourished in the Spanish American countries, where most North Americans have supposed that there were none. The book may be ordered from Alfred Coester, 1081 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Price $2.25.

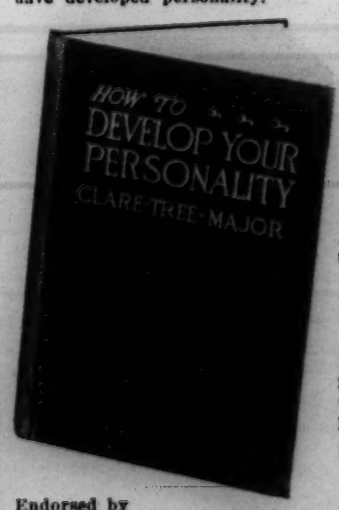
DON'T WORRY ABOUT CHRISTMAS

You need not go out into the mad rush of the streets and stores and spend a great deal of money to get an ideal Christmas present. You can sit down in the quiet of your own home and just write down the names of your friends who would be interested to have The Woman's Journal. And who, in these piping times of suffrage, would not be interested to have the national suffrage weekly? One subscription costs only a dollar, and where can you get a better present for the money?

Do it now and you can say you have done your Christmas shopping early. We will start the subscription with the Christmas number and shall be pleased either to send you an attractive suffrage Christmas card, which you can send to your friend, or we will fill it out and send it for you.

RADIATE PERSONALITY

Successful women—the women who are making history today—are those who have developed personality.



No matter how strong your belief in suffrage, to be an effective worker you need a convincing personality.

The faith people have in the cause is the faith you inspire. Develop your personality. Make people believe in you.

"How to Develop Your Personality," by Clare Tree Major, tells in a simple, direct way how to break down the barriers that keep your personality from expanding.

Mrs. Major, the author, was a suffrage speaker in last year's New York campaign. With her wonderful personality, she swayed crowds. She is principal of The School of the Theatre of The Washington Square Players of New York.

MRS. CATT says:
"I believe in Clare Tree Major and her studies in 'How to Develop Your Personality.' It is an unusual subject, uniquely treated. I believe her book will prove an invaluable aid to every man and woman who desires to attain a large usefulness."

Foreword by SIR HERBERT TREE.

Preface by FRANCIS T. MILLER, Litt.D., LL.D.

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A Horse, a Wagon and Some Suffrage Papers

By Marie Louise Burge

(The author of this article in one season reached 900 farms in the vicinity of Westfield, N. Y., with the gospel of Equal Suffrage.)

The request has been made that I give some account of our method of suffrage propaganda through the rural free delivery mail boxes, in the hope that those who drive may do likewise. My sister and I hire a horse and buggy or road-wagon for the afternoon, take wraps, light refreshments for ourselves, usually chocolate in some form, and also something for the horse, potatoes, carrots, apples, or other horse diet. These we give him before turning to come home.

After an early lunch, we take a package of suffrage papers, recent back numbers, as a rule; and having decided upon a route, according to the number of papers we have to distribute, I pet the horse, tell him that there are corn and potatoes in store, and set forth on our romantic adventure. It is worthy of remark that there are fewer farms on the hills and it takes longer to climb the hills, so, if we have only fifty copies, we climb hills; if we have two hundred copies, we keep to the main road, the lake road, or other comparatively level drives.

To our surprise, we found that we could reach as many as nine hundred farms in a season, and have been doing this work for three summers past. By being considerate of the horse, we can go much farther and even faster than people who are not considerate. If he needs to stop and breathe in climbing a hill, let him breathe; or, if he wants a little fresh grass, let him have it when it can be had just as well as not; and be sure to water the horse before feeding him, even if you have to ask for a pail of water. It will give you the opportunity to hand a paper personally to someone.

Whereas most of the fields and the country look quite and uninfluential, still, good reading matter is all the more appreciated because these people work hard and do not provide themselves with books or papers. For this very reason, distribution in the R. F. D. boxes represents one hundred per cent. efficiency, as the papers are practically certain to be read. Sometimes children run to take the paper out as soon as it is put into a box; sometimes we hand a paper to some one driving by. We usually say that we have some papers to distribute and that it is good news. Whether a person responds immediately or not, we feel that we are extending the gospel of humanity.

It would hardly be possible to do this work in an automobile. A horse is better, as he can go right up to the boxes and one can generally reach far enough to put the paper in without alighting, but with an auto, it would be quite different on account of the ditches on the side of the road.

An amusing circumstance is that the horse takes to the work and looks for the boxes. We take advantage of a good road to drive faster, but we almost never take out the whip. When there is a slight down grade, we encourage the horse to take a start up the next hill so as not to feel the weight of the carriage but let him slacken as soon as he desires. In this way we cover miles of country while another horse in other hands is just trotting around the village for a pleasure drive and panting because it is a perfectly monotonous strain.

Now, there is a real danger from automobiles which I would not minimize in the estimation of any one, but it can be lessened by vigilance. It is not safe to cross the main road to put anything in a box on the other side. The only way to do is to deposit in all the boxes on one side going one way and back on the other. In a country road, one may cross back and forth, but only after looking behind and making sure that there is no auto coming. On the main road one cannot even swerve toward the centre without first looking around, as this is the way that most of the accidents are said to occur. Then an auto will sometimes dash over the brow of a hill, and it might be well to have a horn to sound in approaching such a place and also before rounding a curve.

Again, autos are too apt to travel on the wrong side of the road and almost run you down before they are willing to turn out for you. If you see them coming, remember that you have a right to half the road, and wave them on to their own side while there is time rather than let them force your horse on to rough and dangerous ground.

After all, the dangers of driving a good horse are far less than of riding in an auto; and, if the horse cannot compete in speed, he is best, all things considered.

At first we were a little apprehensive lest the anti-suffragists should take up the work of distributing literature especially before election, but they have shown no disposition to do it.

Chautauqua was one of the counties which carried for suffrage; and when we consider how much The Woman's Journal is appreciated wherever it is read, it seems as if all the States and counties could be won for suffrage by a little intensive work among the rural communities.

WANTS WOMEN TO BE AT HAGUE

Peace Party Adopts Resolution Calling on United States to Take Peace Steps

The Women's Peace Party, which held its second annual meeting in Washington, Dec. 10, wants to see women sitting in the next Hague conference.

Their desire is expressed in a resolution which reads:

"Resolved, That action be taken by our government to convene the third Hague Conference at the earliest practicable moment; that all voting delegates shall be civilians, men and women, representing the varied interests of the country, and that the delegates from the United States be instructed to advocate world organization and a peaceful settlement of all international difficulties."

VOTERS ELECTED MRS., NOT MR.

Umatilla, Oregon, Decides to Make Wife Head of Town if Not of Family

There seems to have been a friendly rivalry between husband and wife in Umatilla, Ore., not as to who should head the household but as to who should head the town. Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Starcher both ran for mayor, probably in a spirit of fun, and Mrs. Starcher was elected on Dec. 6.

Women also were elected to all other offices in the City Government, including four seats in the Council, Recorder and Treasurer.

The New York World sent a query to Mrs. Starcher, asking her views as to the conduct of her office. She telegraphed this reply:

"I favor no particular features more than a rigid enforcement of the law and a general curtailment of expenses. Thank you."

CONGRESS HEARS SUFFRAGE DEMAND

Jane Addams and Delegation Tell Legislators Equality Will Hasten Universal Peace

Headed by Miss Jane Addams, a delegation of the Woman's Peace Party was heard on Tuesday before the House judiciary committee in Washington urging the federal suffrage amendment. Universal suffrage, the women told the judiciary committee, would hasten world peace.

At its second annual meeting, the Woman's Peace Party endorsed suffrage and passed these resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Woman's Peace Party deplores the overemphasis on the army and navy in the ceremony of inaugurating the President, and recommends that in the future this great national ceremony should present the varied interests of the country, social, civic, philanthropic, educational, industrial, artistic, scientific and religious.

"That the Woman's Party advocates radical opposition to conscription and the compulsory military training of minors."

ELECTED CORONER, MAY BE SHERIFF

Kansas County Without Opposition Chooses Woman to Position for First Time

Kansas has elected the first woman coroner ever chosen in the State. She is Winifred Viers of Minneapolis, Ottawa County, and she was elected without opposition either in the primary or the general election.

There is a possibility, too, that she may become sheriff; for in the rural counties of the State, like Ottawa, there is little actual work for the coroner, but if the office of sheriff should become vacant, the coroner automatically succeeds to the duties.

Mrs. Marion Craig Wentworth's play of "War Brides" has been made into a moving picture. It has as its very basis the demand of women for equal voting rights in national government, whereby they can approve or veto the plunging of their country into war. The New York Dramatic Mirror points out the coincidence that the play was put on the screen at about the same time that women in Australia voted on the question of conscription.

WOMEN SPEND 40%, CAN'T FIX LAWS

Governor of New York Appoints Men Only on Price Investigation Board

Because buying food is particularly their own special task, 42,000 women of New York State are urged to combat by self-denying, arduous methods the high cost of living. Like conscientious women they are trying to do it, although no power to enforce measures or administer remedies is put into their hands except the awkward tool of the boycott.

To find the causes of the high cost of living, Governor Whitman has appointed a board of five men, not one single woman, although women as household spenders are more vitally concerned than men in this matter. Mr. Perkins, the head of the board, says that "while the average man spends only 10 per cent. of his salary for transportation, there has been a State agency to see that he got 'a square deal,' yet no adequate State body has seen to it that he is not robbed in expending 40 per cent. of his income for food."

"Why?" asks the New York Suffrage Bulletin, and answers: "Men spent that 10 per cent. and knew what they got for it. Women spent the 40 per cent. They knew what they didn't get, but had no remedy. Men could make an effective protest at the ballot box for the right use of their 10 per cent. Women could only make ineffective excuses to their husbands for the bad use of the 40 per cent."

THE LAUGH IS ON YOU, PROFESSOR

Eminent Psychologist Who Opposed Equal Suffrage Did Not Know Hardy Rankin Variety

Suffrage leaders rejoice at the opportunity which the election of Miss Jeannette Rankin to Congress has given them to say "All wrong, professor, all wrong!"

The "professor" referred to, says the Chicago Herald, is Dr. Max G. Schlapp, the eminent psychologist, who a few years ago said in all the glory of his high position:

"In this stressful age we are getting fewer and fewer womanly women. They have none of the womanly emotions, none of the womanly sympathies. We are ceasing to be normal. That is why we have this suffrage movement."

Now, says the Herald, the suffragists point to the Montana woman and say:

"Probably she is more interested in children than in anything else. She is charmingly effeminate and sympathetic. She makes her own hats. She can sew. She can darn. She can cook—for a fifty-man logging crew, if need be—without mussing her bonny brown hair. She dresses prettily and has a graceful carriage. A womanly woman, with womanly ambitions. Hats off to the lady from Montana!"

The National Woman's Party expended $50,036.17 during the campaign, according to the statement filed with Clerk Trimble of the House on Dec. 6. Contributions totaled $51,220, leaving a balance of a little more than $1,000.

LAST LAUGHS

Stuttering Old Gentleman (entering dentist's office): "I wu-wu-would like to have a tut-tut—"

Young Dentist: "Quite right! (Seizes visitor, shoves him into operating chair, and grabs forceps)—Which is—Ah, I see! Out she comes! (Pulls tooth.) One dollar, please!"

Old Gentleman: "But cuc-cuc-confound it, sir, I dud-dud— I dud-didn't want a tut-tut-tooth pulled."

Dentist: "Well, what did you want, then?"

Old Gentleman: "I am Mum-Mum-Miss Brick's fuf-fuf—I'm her father, just retut-tut-returned from abroad. She-She-She has tut-told me abub-bub-about your prup-posal of mum-mum-marriage, and I came up to huh-a tut-tut—10 minutes' chat with you."

Dentist (regretfully): "Then I suppose this settles it. I love her, but I can hardly expect you to give your consent after—"

Old Gentleman: "Wu-wu-well, I don't know about that. It was pup-pretty rough on me. But I gug-gug-guess you'll be able to su-su-support her in gug-good style. You are a hu-hu-hustler. Take her, mum-mum-my boy!"—Manchester Union.

A small boy appeared at the back door of a neighbor's house in Hunting Park avenue a day or so ago and said to the matron who opened the door:

"Good morning."

"Good morning," the housewife returned, somewhat curiously.

"I came over to tell you something."

"Well, what is it?"

"Last evening my papa was angry because the water boiled out of the steamer under the rolled oats."

"Is that so?"

"Yes. And then he made up his mind to fix the steamer so that it couldn't happen again."

"What did he do?"

"He put some water in the steamer and then soldered it all up."

"Is that what you came over to tell me?"

"Yes, and to borrow your step-ladder."

"What do you want with the step-ladder?"

"I want it so father can scrape all the rolled oats off the ceiling this morning." — Philadelphia Ledger.

Jem Johnson was one of the survivors of the Lusitania disaster and was mightily affected by the experience, so much so that his continual brooding caused him to indulge freely in alcoholic beverages.

This particular evening, his grief stifled, he gave way to his medicine and fell asleep with his head in a horse trough. Presently a copper strolled along and poked him.

"Never mind me," sobbed the convivial youth, "save the women and children."—Sunday Magazine.

An advertiser wrote: "Wanted, a young man to look after a horse of the Methodist persuasion."